Reuther Changed His Mind After Poznan

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Daily Worker

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Blacklisted In Hollywood; Feted By Mayor of Paris

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GOP Says Ike Will Run Again

WASHINGTON, July 10.—President Eisenhower today revealed that he still is a candidate for re-election, in a statement issued through Senate Republican leader William F. Knowland of California. The disclosure was made to newsmen by Knowland after a meeting with the President.

Knowland was asked whether the President "told you he is going to keep his hat in the ring?"

"I'm telling you precisely that," Knowland replied.

"He and we are looking forward to a vigorous and active campaign under his leadership," Knowland added.

Regardless of all discussion, Knowland said, "the fact remains he's in the race."

Knowland said the President told him "he felt he is in better shape than he was when he made the announcement last Feb. 29" that he was going to run for a second term. He said Eisenhower feels he is simply continuing his previous plans to run, and he added, "This clarifies the atmosphere."

Knowland said the word that the President is still a candidate came up about midway in his discussion of the current legislative program with him and other Republican leaders. During the discussion of the foreign aid program, Knowland said, the President "made it very clear that he is going to make a vigorous fight" for the mutual security program "during the campaign."

The announcement was made by Knowland in the President's temporary office at Gettysburg College.

The President was not in the room, however, when the word was passed that he is still a second term candidate. He had posed briefly for pictures on the steps of the college building, and then motored back to his farm.

Reporters got a good look at the President as he left the building. He was more tanned and more rested looking than when he left Walter Reed Hospital June 30.

His face seemed drawn and he appeared to be a little pale around the eyes and lips. His shirt fitted a little loosely around his neck.

Bob Thompson Denied Right to Face Accusers

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, July 10.—War hero Robert Thompson was refused the opportunity today to confront faceless informers, in a public hearing at the Veterans Administration here.

The challenge to permit Thompson, Communist leader now imprisoned under the Smith Act in Atlanta penitentiary, to face his secret accusers was made twice during the 90-minute hearing. The session, held before a three-man panel of the Board of Veterans Appeals, was the first public hearing on the VA decision to cancel Thompson's 100 percent disability pension after his Smith Act conviction.

A request that the VA's nameless informant be brought face-to-face with Thompson was made by attorney Robert Z. Lewis of New York after Lewis had read into the record a letter from the imprisoned Communist. In the letter Thompson sharply denied the general charges that he had "rendered assistance to an enemy of the U.S." by his political criticisms of the Administration during the Korean war.

He denied as "a brazen and slanderous fabrication" the secret stoolpigeon's charge that "he wouldn't care if the Pentagon brasshats would drop a bomb on Korea, that a few thousand people would be killed, possibly 100,000 or 200,000, but this would arouse the world against the U.S. and against capitalist imperialism."

It was on this flat contradiction of the VA's "evidence" that Lewis offered to bring Thompson from Atlanta to testify and submit to cross-examination if the VA would do likewise with its secret informer.

J. W. Stancil, panel chairman, declined the offer, insisting that its policy was to use evidence gathered in part from public sources and in part from secret informers.

Lewis urged that the Board of Veterans Appeals reverse a decision of a lower VA body, the central committee on forfeitures and waivers, on the grounds that the VA lacked jurisdiction; that Thompson had been denied due process of law; that the VA decision violated Thompson's right of free speech, and that there was

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Eden to Visit Soviets in '57

EDEN

LONDON, July 10.—Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden said today he will make a 10-day visit to the Soviet Union next May.

Eden told the House of Commons that under present plans he and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd would leave for the Soviet Union on May 5, 1957 that will be almost 13 months after Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist Party leader Nikita Khrushchev visited Britain this spring.

TRANSIT HEARING TOLD OF EFFORT TO END 'WILDCAT'

By HERBERT SIGNER

The president of the Motormen's Benevolent Association, Theodore Loos, made "feverish" efforts to bring an end to the "unfortunate, serious wildcat strike" which crippled the city's subways June 14, it was stated yesterday.

Louis Waldman, counsel for 11 suspended subway motormen now on departmental trial, declared he expected to prove that Loos failed to show up for his scheduled run that afternoon because he was trying to get the motormen back to work "with the cooperation" of Transit Authority officials.

Loos was suspended without pay June 14 and is on trial in the TA.

Testimony yesterday disclosed that the MBA, on June 13, a day before the stoppage, sent a telegram to the Transit Authority and to Mayor Wagner warning that T. A. insistence on allowing "unexamined and unqualified" dispatchers to operate the trains could "possibly create a serious condition."

The telegram, produced at the hearing, said that the MBA officers "are trying to keep the members cool, calm and collected" until June 20, the scheduled date of a previously announced motormen's strike.

The Authority, in preparation for this possible strike, wanted the motormen to take out dispatchers for refresher runs, knowing these supervisory employes would be used as strikebreakers.

The MBA telegram pointed out that the dispatchers and others had "lost their touch in the operation of a train—some have been desk men for 10, 15 or more years."

The MBA officers insisted, "If at any time during this break-in process a serious accident occurs, the blame must be placed in the hands of the Transit Authority."

In the telegram the MBA protested the TA action which on that day resulted in several motormen being "temporarily put out of service" for refusing to take out the dispatchers on the refresher runs.

The next day, June 14, two motormen, Edward J. Gorevan and Jack Roth, were suspended without pay for similar refusal. Loos urged Charles Landon, BMT superintendent, to reinstate them, warning that the motormen were

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UN-AMERICANS CITE MILLER FOR CONTEMPT

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The House Committee on Un-American Activities today voted a contempt citation against Arthur Miller, prize-winning playwright.

The committee action stemmed from Miller's refusal to be an informer when he was questioned by the Un-Americans June 21.

Miller, who recently received a six-month passport for a European honeymoon with Marilyn Monroe is scheduled to leave for Britain July 13. There was no indication whether the contempt citation will interfere with their plans.

The House committee had given Miller 10 days in which to purge himself of contempt. Miller filed a brief citing precedents for refusing to be an informer.

U.S. Mediator To Seek New Steel Talks

Federal mediation director Joseph F. Finnegan announced yesterday that he plans to bring steel union and "Big Three" corporation negotiators into a joint conference in a Washington hotel "probably on Thursday."

Finnegan met yesterday with David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America and plans to meet today with the employers.

He gave no indication, however, of anything new as a basis for the talks. The two sides have not met together since the negotiations broke off some hours before the June 30 midnight strike deadline.

It was observed that the efforts of Finnegan's staff did not seem hurried or carry a sense of urgency. His mediation efforts, some observers noted, can drag on for months as they did while 55,000 Westinghouse strikers were out.

The real question in whether the employers feel their "inventory lockout" has gone long enough, and that seems hardly likely.

The government has not shown any interest in the steel situation during the month of negotiations. Its only other interest yesterday was to move through the Department of Commerce to establish some controls over the steel plants, with about 11 percent of the nation's capacity, that are still operating. Those are either non-union plants or some operating under contract extensions. The government wants to make sure that priority for steel supplies will be given industries on military orders.

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Soviets Charge Air Violations By U.S. Planes

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Soviet Union accused American military planes today of a "gross violation" of air space above Soviet territory in the Baltic area of Europe.

Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin relayed a formal Russian protest to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in a 10-minute State Department conference.

Speaking through an interpreter, he told reporters afterwards that American planes had flown as much as 320 kilomters—almost 150 miles—inside Soviet territory.

He added that some of the planes "had flown over the territory of the Soviet Union for more than two and a half hours."

Zarubin told reporters the alleged violations took place on three separate days—July 4, July 5 and yesterday. He said they occurred in the vicinity of the Soviet cities of Minsk, Pinsk, Brest, Kaliningrad, Baranovichi, Vilna, and Kaunas.

Jobs at New High, But Drop in Manufacturing

Employment in the U. S. went up to 66,500,000—an all-time high—the latest count (sampling) of the Department of Commerce showed, but the goose that really lays most of the golden eggs—manfacturing—showed a decline.

In 2,500,000 increase in employment for the past year, according to the Commerce Department, more than 500,000 were in the still booming building industry; another half million in the retail and trade fields, 300,000 more in government employ, and another 300,000 in the service fields.

But manufacturing, the real prop for the values that make everything else go round, showed an actual decline in June compared to May, although the period usually registers a seasonal rise. Compared to a year ago, manufacturing stood at 16,757,000 against 16,577,000 in 1955, and factory jobs are still below the 1953 level.

The layoffs in auto, farm equipment, appliance manufacturing and other fields were largely responsible for the reverse trend in manufacturing. Automation, modernization and expansion, in the recent period were responsible for manufacturing employment staying low over the long range, despite the increase in general employment.

The Commerce Department census disclosed that there was also a rise of 300,000 in unemployment to 2,900,000, a new high since the 1954 wave of joblessness. The de-

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Polish Government Informs UN Chief on Poznan Riots

VIENNA, July 10.—United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold said today the Polish Government had informed him about the Poznan uprising. Hammarskjold told a news conference at the Austrian Chancellery he was "informed by the Polish Government while in Warsaw on the Poznan incident."

"However, I have no further comments on this for two reasons: The Poznan incident is of Polish domestic nature and . . . I do not discuss discussions I had," Hammarskjold said.

Asked for comment on the forthcoming meeting of President Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of Egypt of Brioni, Hammarskjold said he favors "in principle direct contact between statesmen to solve international problems."

He refused any "speculations" on the outcome of the meeting.

HAMMARSKJOLD

Public Hearing to Be Held in Poznan

By GORDON CRUICKSHANK

WARSAW.

A commission of inquiry, in public and at which everyone able to give evidence will be heard, is to be held in Poznan in the very near future, it was authoritatively stated here.

Altogether between 500 and 600 people were arrested during the Poznan disturbances. Some were merely people who unwittingly broke the curfew — where that has been established, they have been sent home.

Some few have no documents and are refusing to say who they are or where they come from.

A certain number came from outside Poznan. These include people from various parts of Poland who say they were in Poznan for the Fair.

One is a seaman from Gdansk who was armed when arrested.

More is now known about where the rioters obtained their arms.

Some were taken from the local polytechnic and other high schools where both arms and ammunition are kept by students receiving military training.

Others were seized from militia men who, being prohibited absolutely from using their arms in the first hours of the disturbance, were thereby disarmed by the rioters.

To date there is no evidence that arms were imported.

Of the arrested men investigated so far, there are very few students and very few workers from the Zispo factory. There are young workers from small factories and some tramway workers.

Most of the deaths resulted from the night fighting when the military began to clean up the machine-gun nests rioters had set up on the roofs.

The clearest statement I have received of the demands of the Zispo workers—around which the demonstration took place — is as follows:

1. Income tax which had been illegally levied should be repaid to the workers backdated to 1949.

In the negotiation with the delegation of Zispo workers that went to Warsaw, the Minister had agreed — before the demonstration that the tax had been illegally levied and that the workers should be repaid from July 1, 1953.

2. The internal structure of wages should be changed so that more should be paid as a basic wage and less as bonus earnings.

3. There should be better cooperation between other factories supplying Zispo with material and parts, so that there should be less slack time.

The Ministry agreed to inquire into and do something about all these demands, although obviously time would be needed to deal with them.

Mr. Fidelski, the Minister involved, himself went to Zispo to meet the workers, but was too late to speak to enough of them to offset the demonstration.

Throughout Poland, workers continued to discuss the events. Many have passed protest resolutions and some have elected delegations to go to Poznan to talk to the workers there and convey to them their reasons for the protest.

Some workers have refrained from passing resolutions. They want more information.

POLISH EDITORIAL

Trybuna Ludu, newspaper of the Polish Workers Party, declared that the Poznana riot were partly caused by "bureaucratic irregularities in the workingclass State, and that fact should not be hidden."

It emphasized that "there were two currents—that of the dissatisfaction and bitterness of the workers as well as the current enemy provocations against the People's Government.

"It was an armed provocation, the ultimate form of enemy action, that hooked itself on to a strike based on purely economic demands.

"The people's power does not and will not shoot against the working class. This should be underlined because of the miserable lies that the authorities opened fire on the workers.

"This principle of not attacking a workers' demonstration was to a considerable extent responsible for the confusion of such organs as the militia, the prison guards and even for the confusion of the leading Party members.

"The confused comrades could not in time distinguish a strike demonstration from illegal acts of violence, against which they should have reacted immediately and with all energy."

Discussing the causes of the strike, the editorial says: "The workers had reasons for bitterness, but the Poznan events showed that the form of their protest was not proper and it was harmful."

The editorial asks: "Does a conscious worker want to take part in the same demonstration as the hooligan and the criminal? Does the worker want to take part in a bloody adventure together with hooligans and criminals?"

Discussing the difficult economic situation in the country, the editorial says it was necessary to create a powerful defence industry in a country that had been ravished by war and the cold war, all of which contributed to making existing low standards of living.

"We all know that the mistakes committed by our Party aggravated those negative results of the situation.

"We should frankly admit that we were not able to translate the works of the Party into deeds."

Although much has been done in recent months, "the process of democratization in the economic life of the country has clearly lagged, it said.

"We shall speed up the process of democratization in the field of production and in increasing the masses" participation in the distribution of the national income.

"This, of course, cannot be done all at once. This will be carried out in proper time."

About the role of the local United Workers' Party and the trade union organizations, the editorial says:

"How did it happen that the Poznan party organization was so passive? How did it happen that such a large organization did not play an active role in such important events?

"One thing should be stated. The task of the party and trade union organization is not to hide the contradictions in our economic and social life.

"Their task is to find those contraditions and, together with the working class, to eliminate them.

"Otherwise conflicts are created, and an example of that was Poznan.

"The Party will destroy all obstacles which weaken her ties with the masses.

"The Party will draw the necessary conclusions concerning those who had responsible tasks in the service of the working people and who, as the Poznan events showed, became separated from the masses and transformed themselves into soulless bureaucrats."

500 Petition

DETROIT.—July 10.—Five hundred people petitioned Congress to act before adjournment on legislation to replace the Walter-McCarran Immigration and Naturalization Law, it was announced by the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

The petition backed the McNamara-Diggs Bill (S.1206, also known as the Lehman-Cellar Bill), which would eliminate the racist immigration quota and establish a statute of limitations in denaturalization and deportation proceedings.

Twining Cites Soviet 'Strides'

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Gen. Nathan F. Twining said today that the Russians have made "undeniable strides" in development of modern war planes but "have not outdistanced us.

The Air Force chief of staff added that his eight-day visit to Russia "substantially strengthened our previous assessments that the USSR, while certainly not abreast of us today, can and is progressively narrowing the technological lead of the west generally and of the U. S. in particular."

Twining cautioned that with the heavy emphasis the Russians are placing on technical education, the U. S. must "reckon on the possibility of their achieving a scientific breakthrough and consequent technological surprise in new weapons."

He called for a boost in U. S. research and development spending to protect our "qualitative lead" over Russia.

Twining reported to the Senate Armed Services Committee in secret session. A 31-page summary of his report was released to reporters.

U.S. Firms Get War Contracts In Pakistan

KARACHI, Pakistan, July 11.—U.S. officials tonight announced a $3,000,000 military construction program for Pakistan. U.S. Embassy spokesman Robert Pfeifle said contracts have been awarded American firms "for improvement of the existing military security" of Pakistan.

Announcement of the previously secret program came a few hours after U.S. vice-president Richard M. Nixon conferred with President Iskander Mirza.

The program was said to include expansion of three major air bases, construction of a giant naval wharf at Karachi and a large ammunition depot elsewhere in Pakistan.

The United States last month delivered 38 Sabjrejets to Pakistan under a $170,000,000 aid program.

Athens Students Jailed in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 10.—British authorities, in a major crackdown on Greek-born residents suspected of aiding the Eoka underground, today held 24 students from Athens University for questioning.

Police at Limassol took three teen-age co-eds into custody last night on their arrival from Athens. Detectives searched the girls' baggage.

Eight co-eds and 13 male students from Atens University were arrested on their arrival from Greece last Thursday.

Authorities gave Yannis Vazos, coach of the Anorthosis soccer team, 10 days to leave Cyprus. Vazos, who has been on the island since 1955, is a former player with the Greek national team and has become a favorite in Cypriot sporting circles.

Greek consul Kanakaris Roufos said that police informed him today of the arrest of Evangelos Panayotiou, a Greek-born schoolmaster in Larnaca, on charges of involvement in an attempted bomb attack on British troops.

Supreme Soviet Meets Today; To Act on Liberal Pension Law

MOSCOW, July 9.—The Supreme Soviet (parliament) which opens its summer session tomorrow, is expected to take up ratification of current legislation. Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin recently stated that the principal business will be the introduction of the new 46-clause liberal pension law, submitted two months ago, which has been widely discussed here.

Alexander P. Volkov, president of the Council of Union—one of the Supreme Soviet's two chambers—said last night that the agenda would probably include these other items:

1. Ratification of interim decrees passed by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

2. Japan's appeal to the world's great powers to discontinue nuclear bomb tests.

3. An appeal to the world's parliaments to work for global disarmament.

Tomorrow session —the second this year—is part of the post-Stalin policy of broadening the participation of the Soviet in the conduct of the country's affairs. Under the Stalin regime the Supreme Soviet usually met only once a year and confined itself to formal adoption of the budget.

By SAM RUSSELL

MOSCOW. — The legislative commission of the Supreme Soviet—Russia's 1,300-member Parliament—has been meeting for the last 10 days discussing the legislative program for the Supreme Soviet's session.

The biggest item of the commission's agenda has been the 46-clause Pensions Bill published two months ago and which as been widely discussed here.

They are also to discuss amendments to existing criminal legislation in line with the declared determination of the Soviet Communist Party's central committee and the Government to safeguard the rights of citizens in all circumstances.

These amendments have been submitted by the Soviet Government and have been passed on to the Legislative Commission for preminary consideration by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

It is already evident that one of the most important provisions will be to ensure observance of the principle that a person is innocent until he is proved guilty and that any doubts in the criminal case before the courts must be interpreted in favor of the defendant.

The new criminal code will also abolish an existing provision according to which once a defendant had confessed there was no need to conduct any further examination.

Although the question of the revision of electoral procedure is not mentioned in today's announcement, the discussions are still going on.

It appears that the plan is for the revision—which provides for the names of more than one candidate to appear on the ballot paper—to be first applied in elections of local Soviets, due early next year.

Japan Socialists, Communists Score Big Gains in Election

The Japanese Socialists and the Communists scored the largest gains in voting for the upper chamber that has smashed the plans of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party to change the no-militarization clause of the constitution.

The Communist Party doubled its vote over 1955, receiving 2,138,-228 votes, or 4 percent of thetotal. The Socialists, who received the support of the Communists in most districts, got 11,154,735 votes of the total 29,713,426 cast, or 37.5 percent. They had 29 percent in the 1955 elections. The greater strength of the Socialist Party comes from its left wing, since the merger of the Left and Right wing Socialists.

The Socialists gained 12 seats and captured a total of 48 of the 127 at stake in the eletcion. With their allies and their 31 seats not up for election, the anti-rearmament Socialists controlled at least 87 seats of the 250 man chamber.

Prime Minister Ichiro Hatoyama's Conservatives and their allies went all out in the campaign to capture two-thirds of the seats in order to ram through their rearmament plans as urged by John Foster Dulles, through amending the constitution.

Two Communist candidates won seats, including the Party's first secretary, Sanzo Nosaka.

Nobusuke Kishi, spokesman for the Liberal-Democratic Party, said, "It must be admitted that the Socialists won."

"This defeat makes amendment difficult in the next two or three years," he added.

ACLU Assails 'Non-Sensitive' Security Checks

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The American Civil Liberties Union today attacked a Defense Department regulation allowing security checks of non-sensitive employes of universities and industrial plants having defense contracts.

It made public a letter to Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson calling the regulation an "unconstitutional extension of security regulation." The regulation is contained in a department document called the "Industrial Security Manual for Safeguarding Classified Information."

The ACLU said the regulation infringes on "freedom of belief and association, due process and academic freedom."

The manual says that anyone with defense department contracts must submit information about "any of his employes" if requested to do so by Federal security officers.

The letter to Wilson said, "The whole procedure can be one of secret investigation and subsequent undisclosed judgment applied to persons who have no connection with classified work except the accidents of site proximity and ordinary community contact with classified activity personnel."

The ACLU said it had been told by the Defense Department that "very few situations" would arise in which information about teachers would be needed. But it said it had received "no assurance that information by a teacher to his institution in connection with his academic position will not be transmitted to the Government for judgment not relating to academic matters."

The ACLU said "the legitimate concern of the Government with national security does not give it the right to know anything it may want to know about anyone." It cited the recent Supreme Court decision that the Government's security program could be applied to sensitive jobs.

Thompson

(Continued from Page 1)

insufficient evidence, in any case, to justify the revocation of his disability pension.

"If participation in the marketplace of opinion constitutes rendering of assistance to the enemy," he said, "then the marketplace is destroyed."

He cited statements of Douglas MacArthur and Dwight Eisenhower, the latter while candidate for President, in criticism of the Korean war.

He read into the record a letter from Sen. Herbert Lehman to Mrs. Leona Thompson urging that "we be extremely careful not to set a precedent for invoking civil sanctions for the punishment of criminal activities. Consequently, I suggest the desirability of reconsideration of the decision in this case."

Lewis cited the case of legless veteran James Kutcher, who was first denied his pension and then had it returned.

Decision was reserved, chairman Stancil remarking that he was deeply aware of "the gravity of the situation."

Present besides Lewis at the hearing table were Mrs. Leona Thompson, the wife of the Communist leader, and Simon W. Gerson, N. Y. Communist Party legislative chairman.

MEMORIAL ON COAST MARKS 'BLOODY THURSDAY' OF 1934

By KATHLEEN CRONIN

PORTLAND, Ore. (FP). — No winches turned on Oregon waterfronts as longshoremen from various ports thronged into Portland for memorial services last Thursday in honor of the men killed in the 1934 maritime strike.

The funeral hush was broken by the wail of Taps as the dockers, after parading through downtown streets and past the offices of the shipowners, cast a blanket of roses over the seawall onto the Willamette River.

Earlier the demonstrators heard Francis J. Murnane, president of Oregon's largest local of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, declare the union's long tussle with tyranny is far from ended.

Against the backdrop of the Bloody Thursday memorial, the young dock leader revealed the government, balked in its attempt to deport the union's president, Harry Bridges, is cooking up income tax charges against him and may, in addition, be scheming to "arrest and jail officials of ILWU locals throughout the country." He referred to a byline series by Victor Riesel appearing in The Oregonian, in which the columnist said the Federal government intends to "round up" some of "Bridges' lieutenants."

Bridges, billed as chief speaker at the rites, but held up in Honolulu, warned from there that the government is considering an income tax rap against him based on the charge that contributions to his defense fund were part of his income.

BRIDGES

Murnane, who as secretary of the Local 8 Bridges Defense Committee handled some of the funds, pointed out the money was from contributions and assessments and not one cent went to Bridges personally.

"We thought we could get Bridges here this year because this was the only year they weren't trying to deport him," ILWU executive board member Charles Rose told the Oregon dock workers, "but it appears they are after him again, just as in all the years since he led us to victory in '34."

No Violence Implied in Marxism, Jury Is Told

By HARRY RAYMOND

The jury in the Smith Act "conspiracy" trial of six Communists yesterday heard Dr. John Somerville, Hunter college philosophy professor and non-Communist expert on Marxism, challenged the prosecution's contention that the teachings of Marxism - Leninism implied revolution by force and violence.

Dr. Somerville, sixth defense witness in the thought - control trial which began April 9, testified that in Marxist terms "revolution means transitions of control of society from one class to another."

"Does Marxism-Leninism necessarily imply force and violence to bring about the revolution?" defense attorney Royal W. France asked the witness.

"No, of course it does not," Dr. Somerville answered. "They [Marxists] believe the revolution might take place peacefully. What comes first is the will of the majority. . . . Marx and Engels took the position that you are just not going to have a change to Socialism until the majority wants it. They [Marxists] believe peaceful means are the best means, the means desired."

Dr. Somerville testified he never saw anything in the writings of American Communists during the indictment period (1945-1950) which contradicts the theory of peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism.

Dr. Somerville explained that it is Marxist doctrine that when the majority of the people have no peaceful means open to them, as in America in 1776, the majority has resorted to violence.

"Minorities in power some times use force and violence to obstruct the majority will," he added.

He testified that Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin had publicly acknowledged the possibility of transition to Socialism by peaceful means.

Dr.Somerville testified for the second day as a witness for all six defendants, who are charged with conspiring to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the government.

The defendants are George Blake Charney, Alexander Trachtenberg, James E. Jackson Jr., Fred M. Fine, William Norman and Sidney Stein. Mrs. Marion Bachrach, an original defendant, was acquitted by Judge Alexander Bicks for lack of evidence when the prosecution wound up its testimony last month.

Dr. Somerville rebutted the pet theory of the porsecution that Marxist principles are static, that they never change.

"It is recognized," he said, "they may be applied differently at different times and places. . . . The very basis of dialectical materialism is that everything is in the process of change, and that includes doctrine and teaching. A change in doctrine when based on changing conditions is regarded by [Marxists] as not only allowable but necessary."

Dr. Somerville quoted at length from Marxist-Leninist classics to rebut the claim of the prosecution that U.S. Communists, a small minority group without the following of the majority of the population, were advocating violent revolution.

AJC to Appeal Job Ruling in Probation Work

The American Jewish Congress will appeal within the next 15 days two aspects of a ruling concerning Domestic Relations Court probation officers, it announced yesterday.

At the same time it hailed the major ruling of Monday by Commissioner J. Edward Conway of the State Commission Against Discrimination, barring questions of religious affiliation put to applicants.

Shad Polier, vice-president of AJC, in declaring that an appeal on two phases of the long-disputed subject would be appealed to Charles Abrams, SCAD chairman, commented that Conway had been "unfortunately silent" about assignments.

Presiding Justice John Warren Hill of the Domestic Relations Court, Joseph Schechter, personnel director for the city, and the New York Civil Service Commission, were respondents in the case. They had vited a section of the Domestic Relations Court Act which provides that "when practicable" a child put on probation should report to a probation officer of the same faith.

But Conway held that the Law Against Discrimination does not permit any examination of candidates for probation jobs on their religion, and that by the phrase "when practicable," the act foresaw "occasions when assignments on the basis of religion would not be possible."

The AJC, however, decided to appeal the question of assignment after appointment. The court is in two divisions, Children's Court and Family Court. AJC claims that Jewish children constitute only 5 percent of the Children's court case load, so that under the present assignment practice most Jewish officers are assigned to Family Court, where their work has been largely that of "alimony collectors."

Conway ruled that inquiries as to a person's religious affiliations after employment were permissible, explaining it would be possible for the court to continue making assignments on the basis of creed "when practicable."

Conway held that while AJC could complain about allegedly discriminatory employment practices it had no legal status in the failure to employ any particular probation officer.

B'nai-B'rith Aide to Testify On Blacklist

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Congressional investigators were told today that the general counsel of B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League has said he guided to the "right people" for clearance a dozen blacklisted radio and TV artists falsely suspected of pro-communism.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities was told that the counsel, Arnold Foster of New York, was the unnamed "public relations expert" quoted in a report on blacklisting.

The identification was made by John Cogley, Baldwing, N. Y., author of the report. The report was published by the Fund for the Republic which was financed by the Ford Foundation.

Forster has been called for questioning tomorrow.

The report said the clearance process sometimes involved getting "affidavits" from newspaper columnists George Sokolsky and Victor Riesel and from Frederick Woltman, staff writer for the New York World-Telegram & Sun.

NewsmenWeigh 2-Year Pacts

TORONTO, July 10.—Delegates at the convention of the American Newspaper Guild here have before them recommendations of the executive board for full support of the steel strike and for a limit of two years on Guild contracts.

The main issue on the steel strike of 650,000 is the demand of the corporations for a five-year contract.

The executive board had decided to bring the recommendations to the delegates in a pre-convention meeting.

Earlier the convention heard its president, Joseph F. Collis, report a new high in membership, now 28,000, and some achievements in the past year notwithstanding stiff publisher opposition.

In stressing the board's view on limiting the length of contracts, Collis set new goals for the guild's members and said they should aim for $200 for a four-day week. He observed that the Guild's current drive for $150 a week is in effect on many publications.

"If the present efforts of some publishers to extend contracts even beyond the two-year term is successful it will negate our ability to correct this situation," said William J. Farson, executive secretary.

Farson also observed that in most cases publishers have stepped up their resistance to the Guild. Farson noted that advertising revenue for newspapers has reached the all-time high of more than three billion dollars.

Collis urged the Guild members to "start goading" the industry to curb the "wasteful practices" in the use of newsprint at a time when there is a continuing world newsprint shortage.

1,000 Attend Rites for Buchwald

More than a thousand persons overflowed Yugoslav - American Hall on West 41 Street yesterday to pay a last tribute to Nathaniel Buchwald, one of the founders and editors of the Morning Freiheit, noted journalist and drama critic and author in both the Yiddish and English languages. Buchwald died Saturday at the age of 66.

Many hundreds of working people filed past the open coffin starting at 11 a.m. At noon the funeral assembly began. Leading off the many tributes was Paul Novick, Morning Freiheit editor.

Representatives of cultural organizations recalled the rich contributions of Buchwald to Yiddish culture, to a history and appreciation of the drama, both Jewish and English. Buchwald's authoritative book, "The Theater," has been translated into various languages and republished in various countries, including Israel.

Representatives of Jewish educational institutions and Children's Schools, members of the Freiheit Staff, June Gordon of the Emma Lazarus clubs, Louis Harap, editor of Jewish Life, and many others.

Novick said in his farewell tribute that from the time when Buchwald came to this country as a lad he had devoted himself to the cause of the American working class. He was a loyal son, Novick said, of the America of Jefferson and Lincoln, a fighter for socialism in the spirit of Eugene Debs, Bill Haywood and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Louis Harap told how the writings of Buchwald on the theater and other cultural subjects had enhanced the pages of Jewish Life.

Throughout the services workers, representatives of organizations and members of the Freiheit staff, the Daily Worker and Masses and Mainstream stood in an honor guard near the coffin.

A large number of people went to New Montefiore Cemetery where Buchwald was laid to rest.

POINT of ORDER!

CANDIDATE

By ALAN MAX

The GOP has thrown Ike's hat in the ring again. In addition to his unfortunate heart attack and a serious operation, Ike is also suffering from a twisted arm.

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

How to Stop Bureaucracy

NEWARK, N.J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Our movement is today confronted with a fact that is in staggering contradiction to our theories of a Marxist Party and a socialist state. The historical fact is that in the most advanced Marxist party in the world it was possible for a bureaucracy to establish itself. It is also clear that this bureaucracy, determined to perpetuate its control of the Party and state, was able to negate the basic Party principles of "democratic centralism" and "criticism and self-criticism."

Needless to say, in the light of the fact that this could happen in the "model Party," it should be no surprise to find the same thing in a great many other Parties, including our own.

We have, all along, assumed as a valid theoretical concept that it was inherent in the very nature of a "party of a new type," as advanced by the Bolsheviks, that it would at all times have a completely selfless leadership, fiercely devoted to basic Party principles of "democratic centralism."

After a decent interval of mourning for the death of one of our most cherished illusions, it seems to us that we must proceed in the direction of developing the firmest organizational guarantees that we can devise to assume that we have an organization that is both democratic and effective.

Among such guarantees should be Party regulations that would rigidly require conventions and plenums at maximum intervals.

Secret ballot elections for all offices from top to bottom.

All decisions, policy statements and "authoritative theoretical contributions" to be approved by the appropriate collective body before being enunciated.

No expulsions except for deliberate violation of a decision made by an appropriate collective body, or for proven acts of treachery to the working class.

The firmest proof to be required before charging a Party member with being an "enemy agent," particularly where expressed political differences are involved.

Strict accounting of party funds to the membership.

Mechanisms for guaranteeing the infusion of "new blood" into the leadership constantly.

Prompt removal, and a program of rehabilitation if possible, for leaders who have proven incompetent, corrupt, dishonest, immoral, bureaucratic, cowardly, or otherwise unsuited to positions of leadership—this program of removal of unsuitable leaders to be bolstered by the right of recall by petition of a stated percentage of members—electors.

A minimum amount of Marxist training as a requirement for membership.

An organized program of Marxist training at all levels.

Problems of "security" to be met in a way which will guarantee "democratic centralism," and not be allowed to become a facade for bureaucracy.

Intelligent and thorough scurtiny of the manner in which Party members live and conduct themselves personally as one of the best ways to guarantee the security and integrity of the Party.

These few proposals are put forward in the hope that our coming Party convention will see fit to adopt a program along these lines. History is a harsh taskmaster, and has strewn the path of progress with "Parties of Socialism" which in their day were unable to meet the necessity for change and development.

Our Party, we believe, is now at one of these historic crossroads. The decisions of our convention will decide whether we are going forward to a new, reinvigorated broader party of Socialism, or whether we wither into a small, bickering sect. If we follow the latter course, it is inevitable that a new Party will arise from the ashes of the old.

Two Newark Trade Unionists.

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Criticize Editorial On Poznan Riots

Editor, Daily Worker:

Your editorial of July 2 "The Poznan Tragedy." I don't like it at all. Your heart bleeds for the workers killed in the course of their rioting and insurrection. How about the workers, worker-soldiers and worker-policemen, loyal to socialism, who were killed putting down the rioting and insurrection? No grieving for them! I think your editorial is a justification for the rebellion and an incitement for future rebellions in the socialist countries under the cloak of "democratization."

The editor who approved printing this editorial should be removed immediately before he disrupts the Marxist-Leninist movement in this country. Let's stop standing on our heads!

Astoria Reader.

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More About the IAM and the UE

ORANGE, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Comments I heard in the field, on my recent trip, on columnist George Morris' contention in the June 18 issue of the "Daily Worker" (in answer to my letter to the editor) that the IAM is not a craft union, leads me to return to the debate. Already there are those who say that it is all right to take UE people into the IAM since George Morris said it is not a craft union. This, of course, whether intended or not, adds to the problems of the people in UE.

The IAM has been historically known in the trade as a craft union although it has a number of industrial workers. It was certainly presumptuous of Morris to redesignate this union as an industrial union even if his analysis was proven correct, which I do not think it is.

At the merger convention, the IAM submitted 630,000 members, approximately 400,000 of that number is craft. The major areas of craft organization are railroad shops—all white; tool and die shops, prodominantly white; mahine and maintenance repair, garage mechanics, business machine servicing, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers and so forth. Union leadership is of craft with the ancient craft outlook.

Business agents of locals are selected or elected by the Districts and not directly by the people even in industrial shops. In large cities such as Chicago, where IAM has industrial plants, it divides the workers into craft and industrial basis, based on geographical location of the people and not based on industry. The bulk of the industrial workers that IAM does have is in the aircraft frame industry.

My contention that the IAM has no contractual or organizational set up in the electrical industry is absolutely true. In GE, Westinghouse and the other giants, they have single shop contracts and no Conference Board where the chain workers work out their problems and bargain together collectively, such as exists in the UE and the IUE. I am sure Morris knew this with regard to this industry.

I therefore cannot understand his dragging in the contention that IAM has some chain setups somewhere else in other industries—certainly not this industry. It is interesting to note that the GE workers in District 3, confronted with this undemocratic set up, refused to go along with the former UE leadership into the IAM.

With regard to the stake of Negro workers in this particular industry Morris seemed to take this lightly. No Negro workers that I have spoken to on this question, those in UE and those who recently left, were in favor of voluntarily going into a union like the IAM, freezing their status quo, if a more democratic choice was available, such as exists between the UE and the IUE. Furthermore, most of them who expressed an opinion sharply condemned the steps taken by the leaders of District 3. Most Negro workers do not wish to be abandoned to the tender mercies of the spontaneous action of somebody in a future day. They have had almost 100 years of trying to win the democratic fight with these craft unions, and it would certainly be silly of Negro men and women workers not to wage a vigorous fight to protect the gains they have made.

I am enclosing a set of clippings from the "Cleveland Call Post" covering the recent trial of the IBEW conducted by the Cleveland Community Relations Board for discrimination against Negro electrical-journeymen. The IBEW and the other craft unions are defying the whole city of Cleveland to prevent Negro craftsmen from working. This also involves control of the School Apprenticeship Training Program by the craft unions which excludes Negro apprentices. The IBEW was found guilty.

They continue in defiance of the Board and the city of Cleveland. Their defying attitude so far has the backing of the craft unions in town. A major all-out fight with the craft unions is shaping up in this great industrial center. It is hard to picture the Negro workers in Ohio wanting any part of these outfits until some democratic concessions have been wrung from them.

It was the solemn duty of the UE people in District 3, who went into the IAM, to fight for those democratic concessions—to say nothing of the problem that fragmentation creates.

I feel it to be my duty to protect the democratic advances we have made and to fight for new ones while advancing the fight for labor unity.

I think it was a little below the belt for the paper to see fit to place Morris' answering column side by side with my letter to the editor. I believe it is the same kind of unfair debate that the "Daily Worker" has criticized the big press for time and again.

—ERNEST THOMPSON

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Cult of the Labor Bureaucrat

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

As a reader and supporter of this paper since its birth I'd like to say a few words on how it appears to me now after so many years as a source of education.

I have always respected and admired all who worked and published this working class Daily.

Since Mr. Khrushchev made his clumsy attack on Stalin you all fell off your chairs and didn't get back on them yet. Only Alan Max, thank God, got back to his old place, to Point of Order.

It looks like you are all sucking your thumbs and waiting for the capitalist press to print their usual reliable information about Stalin's crimes and you rush to reprint it. Friends, I am class conscious.

I very seldom read the rich men's press but at present I can't read the Worker either. Khurshchev doesn't seem to be worried or emaciated about Stalin's crimes but the Daily Worker is. The majority of letters being printed in the Daily about Stalin's crimes are all playing follow the leader.

Are you looking for the cult of the individual? Then why go so far away? It is visible right under our noses. Just peep in a little in the needle trades at Dubinsky's empire, in Meany's empire, in Reuther's empire and all along the line in the whole labor movement. It is inherent in the capitalist system and their organizations and adopted by the labor movement.

When the working class takes power their leaders take over all the functions of the rich and powerful and a privileged crust is formed immediately. The top leaders look down at those at the bottom and those at the bottom look up for favors for advancement.

The cult is growing by leaps and bounds. If and when the working class will be able to create their own organization that can do away with privileged upper crust officials the cult will shrink to a minimum.

—A READER.

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Mention of Browder Held Gratuitous

FLUSHING, L.I.

Editor, Daily Worker:

William Z. Foster's "Stalin Cult of the Individual" makes many telling observations.

However, a glaring weakness in this otherwise fine article was his gratuitous mention of Browder in two instances, apparently, to bring the point home to us.

It was shocking and disappointing to see this display of "venting of spleen" take the place of a measured, logical presentation of all the facts. These facts should include the excesses following Browder's fall from leadership, the summary expulsions, the bureaucracy, the wrong decisions trickling down to the membership.

This approach of Foster's shakes one's confidence that the membership should expect "all the news that is fit to print" on the subject.—**S.S.R.**

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Scholarship Needed In Russian History

Editor, Daily Worker:

I am happy to see by Joseph Clark's letter in the issue of July 4, that a staff member of the Daily finds that my criticism of one of its editorials was substantially correct. I am glad, too, that Joseph Clark, in that connection, rejects "breast-beating." I would add the necessity to avoid befouling one's own nest.

May I suggest that Joseph Clark exercise more caution in asserting what others "must have been aware of?" Of what he, himself, was aware, he is the best authority; as to others his testimony is not impressive.

Joseph Clark thinks my scholarship sound in areas of my own specialization, but wants to know why it was not equally sound in Russian history. The question answers itself—my scholarship is in the area of American life and history. That is why I did not write about Russian history.

I did read several of the works of those supposed to be sound in that area and these included varying points of view, from Gerald T. Robinson to Joseph V. Stalin. I also followed with some care the writings of those in Russia whom I felt certain I could trust, such as the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Harry F. Ward, Pat Sloan, the Webbs, William Z. Foster, Tim Buck—and Joseph Clark. And with practically everything they did write I am still satisfied that they reported truthfully and accurately. But, as Togliatti said recently, "Of the things now revealed I could not know and did not know anything."

Joseph Clark says that I "dismissed I. F. Stone's recent report from Moscow." What makes him say I dismissed it? I did not dismiss it at all, and do not dismiss it; I raised it in all seriousness as an example of a real problem that must be tackled in terms of careful, critical, and friendly examination of the truth about the USSR, in its entirety.

We need **expertness** in Russian life and history (as in everything else). We need in that area the kind of real scholarship that will successfully challenge the outpourings of the so-called Russian institutes of a dozen American universities; that will sift the truth from the reams of lies. This is the problem, and for many months, indeed for years, I have been calling for some kind of **organized attention** to its solution, and certainly I have not been alone in this. Here we will be as critical as scholarship always is. Most certainly Socialism thrives on the truth, it does not fear it.

—HERBERT APTHEKER.

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Suggestion for CP Constitution

PHILADELPHIA.

Editor, Daily Worker:

In some trials of the leaders of the CPUSA, defense witnesses and lawyers have been forbidden, by the judges, to mention the Declaration of Independence or to compare the similarities between it and the writings of Marxism; they have also been forbidden to mention the inherent right of every person to self defense.

The basis of these rulings is one or more technicalities. These technicalities might be overcome by the simple act of the National Committee in amending the preamble of the Party's Constitution, by adding the Declaration of Independence and statements about it; also statements about the right of self defense of individuals and peoples; also statements expressing any thoughts which they have been legally barred from presenting in court. Anything that's in the Constitution cannot be held irrelevant to these trials and their appeals.

Of course this action would be subject to the approval of the next Convention.

PHIL O'MEL.

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Mutual Confidence Found Absent

Editor, Daily Worker:

During Stalin's rule it seems that the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union did not trust the Presidium of the Central Committee; and the Presidium did not trust the Central Committee; and the Central Committee did not trust the membership of the C.P.; and the Communist Party did not trust the Soviet people.

Although very much simplified, this, in essence, is what happened. And it adds up to a fine kettle of fish.

—SUNNYSIDE READER

Daily Worker

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PLAIN TRUTH ABOUT STEEL

THE NEW YORK TIMES, perched high in its editorial ivory tower, looks down "authoritatively" on both the steel company and steel union leaders and concludes that their negotiations were on a "juvenile" level. Meanwhile, says the Times, 650,000 steel workers suffer loss of pay checks, and many tens of thousands of coal, railroad and other workers are laid off.

It is quite true that many hundreds of thousands of workers suffer loss of pay checks. The Times might have also noted that the steel executives and stockholders will not suffer the loss of a penny of their super-level salaries, nor an interruption in the flow of the record dividends the Times itself noted a day earlier. It is also true that many smaller businesses, especially of the steel towns; and steel users, if the strike lasts much longer, will lose money.

But the formula of the Times (which is quite common in the employer-controlled press) that both the union and the corporations are to blame is a convenient coverup for the "Big Three" steel monopoly.

This shutdown of the steel industry is simply an "inventory lockout," as George Meany well named it. The "Big Three," backed by the nine other companies next in size, controlling together about 75 percent of the industry's capacity, have decided that for their "business" purposes they need a shutdown of the industry. Only, instead of doing it in a competitive manner, they conceived of a way to do it as a trust, without opening themselves to charges under the anti-trust law. They "need" the shutdown in order:

- To work off the vast inventories piled up on their own instigation through reports for months of an impending strike and a consequent steep increase in prices.
- To establish in the public eye a "justification" for the rise in prices they plan.
- To develop a scarcity of steel and privation among the workers to the point of possible strong pressure by public and government on the union to accept a long-term contract—even if it is eventually a little shorter than the five-year stretch the companies demand.

Even the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, usually sensitive to steel corporation opinion, says the industry is "carrying the union a little too fast" by its demand for a five-year pact after a 20-year record of one and two year pacts. The impossible condition was deliberately pressed by the monopoly to force the shutdown. The union's leaders would indeed be "juvenile" to be suckers for this bait.

The formula that both the union and employers are equally at fault is a formula for imposition by some arbitrary third force, the government of course, of a settlement that would be just about what the companies expect ultimately to settle for—that is after steel stocks come down and the steel users are willing to pay any price.

The companies are not "juvenile." They are hard-bargaining monopolists who have done the same thing at least three times since the war. And they have always had the editorial protection of papers like the Times.

The striking unions and the entire labor movement, it seems to us, have been too timid and slow in making the hard and unvarnished facts known to the public through more effective means than have been used so far. The truth is the greatest weapon to meet the strategy of the "juvenile" employers.

THE DRUG TRAFFIC

CONGRESS has sent to the White House a bill to allow juries to recommend death sentences for persons who sell or give heroin to anyone under 18 years old.

According to Sen. Price Daniel of Texas, the legislation would provide "the biggest blow ever dealt the illicit narcotic traffic in the United States."

We doubt it.

What is needed is to provide federal agencies with the resources to stop the smuggling of the narcotic into the country. At present these agencies seem to have little more than a mimeograph machine with which they grind out false statements about People's China being "responsible" for the traffic.

What is needed is a good hard look into the practice of reputable American drug companies in selling their deadly products abroad where few restrictions are in force and from where they are smuggled back into our own country.

The proposals for use of the death penalty only show the bankruptcy of Congress in the face of this most serious problem. In the first place, the higher-ups in the racket would probably go untouched. Secondly, why should our country be expanding the use of the death penalty at a time when a country like Britain is in the process of wiping it out altogether?

World of Labor

by George Morris

Reuther Changed His Mind After Poznan

WALTER REUTHER has wired on behalf of the United Auto Workers an appeal to Stanislav Wozniak, chairman of the Trade Union Council in Warsaw, that he urge the Polish government to invite a delegation of Polish-speaking members of the UAW to come to Poznan and "investigate" the conditions of the workers there that led to the demonstrations of June 28.

Reuther cabled acknowledgement that the UAW some weeks ago rejected an invitation from Wozniak to send a union delegation to Poland, but he justifies the earlier rejection on the claim that it was an "arranged tour." The union has now changed its position and wants to send a delegation, for which Reuther asks a right to investigate the Poznan affair and look into other spheres of life in Poland.

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I DON'T KNOW what the reply will be to Reuther and I don't propose to predict. But the subject brings me back to more than a year ago when I addressed an open letter to George Meany and Walter Reuther, suggesting they accept the long-standing invitations of the USSR's unions and of other socialist countries, to send delegations. I still hold to my suggestion. Our readers may recall I stressed that the sending of the delegation would not presume a friendship, or "arranged tours" but a desire to look and listen "and let the chips fall where they may." I suggested the delegations set their conditions on what they want to see.

Meany replied, as expected, in response to a query of the New York Times, that the AFL would not send delegates until there is a "free" labor movement in the USSR. The AFL council did the same in a statement. Reuther didn't reply.

Reuther's change of mind after the Poznan events, leaves considerable doubt (to put it mildly) as to his intentions. The proposal is made within the framework of an orgy of howls from Meany and the various anti-Soviet professionals hailing the "revolt" in Poznan and glorifying those who took up arms against the Polish socialist democracy. If it is good to send a union delegation to Poland now, why wasn't it good to send one before the unfortunate events? Reuther says the "arranged tour" of pre-Poznan days would have served the "propaganda" purposes of the Polish trade unions. Doesn't his change of mind suggest that he now thinks a delegation could be used for the propaganda objectives of those who are forever barking at the 12-year-old Polish democracy and seek its overthrow?

And why, as Reuther proposes, a delegation of Polish-American unionists? Why not a delegation of representative trade unionists.

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I THINK that the question of workers' delegations should be viewed not from the standpoint of propaganda value but as a form of mutual aid. Perhaps a delegation of American workers BEFORE the Poznan events might have helped prevent them. I certainly do not suggest a delegation from another country has a right to, or should, interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish trade unions and government. But the kind of criticism of the collective bargaining procedures in Poland (or in the USSR for that matter) that wolud have come from a UAW delegation, could have helped.

In his 20th Congress speech Khrushchev was sharply critical of the USSR's unions for not showing some militancy in their bargaining with managements over working conditions and like grievances. He said a little disagreement wouldn't hurt. That criticism holds for other socialist countries, too.

I believe constructive suggestions to workers of Polish, USSR or other socialist countries from American trade unionists can be to the good, if made in the spirit of workers to workers. But it seems that some of our labor leaders are more interested in sniping and propaganda than in developing a workers to workers relationship.

Reuther doesn't suggest that the Polish trade unionists reciprocate with a delegation to investigate anything in our country. Why not? If it is not presumptious on Reuther's part to want to investigate Poznan, it certainly wouldn't be out of place for the Polish unionists to express a

(Continued on Page 7)

TODAY ABROAD

by Joseph Clark

Dick Tries to Teach History to Nehru

THE EASING of world tensions has not removed foreign policy as an issue in the November elections. Vice-President Richard Nixon made that clear on his trip to certain selected Asian countries and islands.

His attack on Nehru and on Asian neutralism has put Eisenhower on the spot. It will be recalled that just before his ileitis attack the President had suggested, ever so gingerly, that nations do have a right to be neutral. After all, neutralism isn't quite a Bolshevik slogan. Neutralism was an idea George Washington upheld in a famous farewell address.

But the cabal in the Eisenhower Administration, which is bent on preventing a settlement with the Soviet Union and on continuing the cold war, would have none of such "appeasement." Following Eisenhower's conciliatory statement Dulles condemned neutralism as morally suspect. And now Nixon has made this a theme of his Asian tour.

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TRICKY DICK picked the places where he thought his "tough" position would find the widest echo. He visited the Philippines, Southern Vietnam, Pakistan, Formosa and Thailand. He deliberately by-passed India, Burma and Indonesia.

But Nixon's Thailand attack on neutralism immediately got an echo from London, where the British commonwealth nations were meeting. Nehru took Nixon apart. And the Commonwealth conference adopted a position based on full recognition of the useful foreign policy of nations like India, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon. These countries refuse to line up in any military alliances. They not only recognize China but are increasing trade with China, they urge that the biggest country in the world shall have its rightful seat in United Nations.

Nixon's Pakistan statement on Nehru attacked all nations which are accepting aid from socialist countries. This attack got a huge echo just about everywhere, including this country. The echo is mainly an agry outcry against the Vice-President for alienating friends and making enemies all over the world, especially in Asia.

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IT WAS THE FOND hope of the Republicans to base at least half their election appeal on Eisenhower as the man of peace. The Dulles, Nixon, Herbert Hoover, Jr., gang, however, seems intent on spiking that attempt.

There is no doubt that Eisenhower's prestige rose as a result of the Geneva summit conference. No matter how much the press yammered that the Geneva spirit was dead the fact of the easing of tensions was obvious. And facts are always better arguments than mere words.

But after Geneva it was obvious that the real issue in world affairs could no longer be dodged. The issue was and is the ending of the entire cold war. This requires settling outstanding differences with the Soviet Union and China. Furthermore, the main feature of world politics is that the factors favoring lasting peace are far more potent than those making for war.

Nixon's activities, however, show much remains to be done before the miseries of the cold war are ended. It also points up the other side of the coin—that the Democrats have to expand the issue from the President's heart-beat and ileum to the question of ending the cold war. So far the unguided missiles in the Democratic Party, like Stuart Symington, have only out-Nixoned Nixon. And the degree to which they flaunt popular sentiment was reflected in the shifts made by both Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver toward a more positive peace platform.

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ALL OVER the world the pressures for an East-West settlement are putting American foreign policy in an ugly light.

The elections in Japan show how wrong it was to seek the remilitarization of that country. The Socialists and Communists were the big victors. They show how bankrupt was the Eisenhower Administration's effort to prevent Japan from establishing trade and diplomatic ties with China and the Soviet Union.

Right now the German Social Democrats are launching a campaign which can end in the downfall of the Adenauer regime—on whom the Administration has placed all its money. The Social Democrats are riding on a crest of revulsion against the Dulles-Adenauer policy. This policy insisted on remilitarizing Germany and putting the new Wehrmacht into NATO. Germany, of course cannot be united under such conditions. Now even George Kennan, the author of the containment and cold war policy, has suggested that neutrality for Germany is the only path to unification and settlement of that thorny issue.

The fight for an East-West settlement will be a big factor in the elections returns in our country, as it has been everywhere else.

Movies, TV and . . .

by david platt

'A Look at 'Report on Blacklisting'

I have been dipping into John Cogley's two-volume, 600-page 'Report on Blacklisting' in the movies, radio and television which, as you know, was prepared by the former executive editor of the independent Roman Catholic journal 'The Commonweal' for the Fund for the Republic, a Ford Foundation enterprise concerned with the preservation of our civil liberties.

The report is an indictment of Aware Inc., Counterattack, Red Channels, the Veterans Action Committee of Syracuse Supermarkets and all the other vigilante and blacklisting outfits and rags which have been preying upon entertainers for years. They have become so powerful thanks to the supine top brass in the entertainment fields, that a phone call to an executive or a letter to a sponsor is enough to wreck the career of a performer or writer.

The report tells a grim story of powerful movie and broadcasting studios "hag-ridden by fear" of the blacklist but too cowardly to fight back.

Said a network executive interviewed by Cogley:

"Remember we're in the business of selling time to advertisers. . . . Our network has enormous sums of money tied up with one individual sponsor. We agree to help sell his product. If having this one or the other on the air hurts his product, we're not living up to our end of the bargain."

The executive told Cogley that he was "bothered" by blacklisting. "I'm not an easily intimidated man," he said, "and yet this is the only subject I know of that I do not feel free to discuss. It bothers me."

Good to know that blacklisting "bothers" some of the top men in entertainment. They are bothered but the blacklist keeps rolling along.

Last winter there were rumors that things were easing up on television. A number of actors and actresses whose names were on the lists suddenly got jobs. "But any anticipation that blacklisting was coming to an end were premature," says the Report on Blacklisting.

The report cites the case of the Kraft Television Theatre. They used two performers who were on the lists. Larry Johnson, the Syracuse grocer got busy. His vet action group organized a campaign against the Kraft Foods Company. A letter addressed "To All Food Retailers, Wholesalers and Patriotic Organizations" virtually called for a boycott of all Kraft products. "As long as such pressure continues," says the report, "there will probably be no letup in blacklisting."

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THE SYRACUSE supermarket grocer Johnson is feared by the top brass in entertainment, more perhaps than any of the vigilantes who have made a big industry out of collecting names. Said a prominent producer and packager to the author of the Report:

"The hub as I know it is Johnson. There is a list in every agency and even one in this office. But the master plan is held in Syracuse because nowhere else is there so much activity."

He added: "These blacklisters are crackpots. This is the McCarthy group and they get into this thing because it makes them feel good. It gives them a chance to push people around, also to be wined and dined with big business men they would otherwise never even meet. And they can always bring the pressures to bear by reaching old widows on the board of directors of stock companies. Big corporations scare easily. They're afraid of publicity. One complaint is enough, you know. Even program directors who haven't yet been attacked by Johnson are afraid they might be. As far as the protest letters go, I've never seen even one that wasn't inspired by these people."

The fellow who said the above scares easily too. After expressing himself with much bitterness, he said softly to Cogley: "Publicly of course I have to take an on-the-fence position. I can't make any statements."

The Report takes the vigilante News Letter Counter-Attack apart to see what makes it tick. That's the rag that blacklisted Stars for Stevenson for campaigning for the 1952 presidential candidate. More recently Counterattack urged readers to write to President Eisenhower and ask him for a "public and personal statement on the reports being circulated that he thoroughly enjoyed The Investigator (a phonograph record lampooning McCarthy) now that its Communist authorship and Party-line inspiration is evident." Counterattack once warned, said The Report, "in an emergency (at any given time) it would require only three persons (subversives)—one engineer in master control at a radio network, one director in a radio studio, one voice before a microphone—to reach 90 million American people with a message."

It was with such insanely ridiculous material that Counterattack made its mark in the entertainment field. And not without profit. Harvey Matusow, the reformed informer who once worked for the News Letter said in his book 'False Witness': "While I was with Counterattack the total number of subscriptions was never above 5,000 but many were strategically located with top business executives. The 5,000 subs at $24 apiece brought in a gross annual income of over $100,000 in addition to the very substantial fees paid by industry to Counterattack for its investigatory services."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Rosaura Revueltas, one of Mexico's finest actresses and Juan Chacon, leader of the Bayard N.M. local of the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, are co-starred in 'Salt of the Earth.'

Blacklisted in Hollywood—Honored in Paris

Makers of 'Salt of the Earth' Receive Keys to Paris

The suit to break the industry-wide conspiracy to prevent the U.S. public from seeing the prize-winning film, "Salt of the Earth," has been given new impetus from the European film industry and fans.

On the same day that the suit for $7,500,000 was filed in a federal court here, the cultural attache of the U.S. embassy in Paris accepted an award from the French Academy of Fine Arts on behalf of the film's director, Herbert J. Biberman.

Biberman is a blacklisted Hollywood director.

The award was for the finest film made anywhere in the world and shown in France during 1955. Present to receive the award in person, however, for the finest script, was Michael Wilson, also on Hollywood's blacklist.

And also present at the gala Paris film colony gathering at Paris' famed Maxim's and awarded the Academy's coveted crystal medal was Rosaura Revueltas, Salt's starring actress who was deported to Mexico before the movie was finished.

The next day Wilson and Miss Revueltas were feted by the Mayor of Paris and the Bureau of the Paris Municipal Council of the Hotel de Ville, the city hall. The mayor welcomed them and offered them symbolic keys to the city, toasting them in champagne.

Still later that day Wilson and Miss Revueltas were seated in the place of honor in the first loge at the Grand Ball of the Cine Technicians Union of Paris.

HERBERT BIBERMAN
Director of 'Salt'

The honors did not stop there, however. At the same time, the film opened in Brussels, Belgium, and received unanimous acclaim from virtually every newspaper.

Typical of the comments were these:

La Cite, Catholic daily:

"It would take many pages to describe the qualities, artistic and human, of this film, made with limited means, but with formidable conviction, and which mounts a social conflict of considerable amplitude without false leads."

L'Echo de la Bourse, financial daily, equivalent of The Wall Street Journal:

". . . their work is so refined that, a certain systematic materialism aside, it could well be the recipient of the prize of the L'O.C.I.C. (International Catholic Office of Films)."

The movie deals with a miners' strike in New Mexico, led by the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, which helped produce the film. "Salt," however, has been barred from every major theater in the U.S.

3 More Brickbats and 1 Bouquet

By BEN LEVINE

Brickbats against my review of "Springtime on the Danube" keep flying in, and so to save space I am forced (with apologies to the writers of the letters) to summarize each one in a sentence.

I hope readers have bought this book (it is only $1.50 and it does contain facts about the new Hungary) so they can judge for themselves.

Laszlo G. finds my review "incredibly inept" and says the book is a "rare literary amalgam of travelogue, political essay, history book and a course in art appreciation."

T. Jones says his copy of the book hasn't arrived yet. He takes strong exception to my "unfortunate and ill-timed review." He wants me to criticize Howard Fast for not devoting time in his writings to the workingclass.

"A Reader" who sends $1 finds the "new policy" of reviewing is not new at all, and cites past lively critical discussions. He finds the faults I picked out were "picayune."

On the other hand J. Spencer of Long Island, who read "Springtime on the Danube" in the original French, thinks the attacks by "some of our Hungarian friends" did a "disservice to the cause of Hungarian culture and people's Hungary." Mr. Spencer calls me a "conscientious book reviewer."

Sondergaard Rehearses Role Despite Attacks

PHILADELPHIA.—Actress Gale Sondergard, whose engagement to perform in the city's playhouse in the park production of "Anastasia" provoked protests from local veterans groups, went into rehearsals here yesterday.

Miss Sondergard ignored threats of picketing by the American Legion and took her place at the opening of rehearsals in an open pavilion adjacent to the show tent.

The actress, who has been prominent in the theater world for 25 years, gave no outward sign that she was disturbed by the recent protests. She refused to discuss "any controversial matter."

Miss Sondergard, who will play the role of the Dowager Empress, had been attacked by the Legion's Philadelphia County Council for having invoked the fifth amendment when called before the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1951.

"1905!"
MAGICOLOR
AIR-COND.
Cameo 44th ST. 8th AVE. OPEN 11:30 A.M.
AIR-CONDITIONED

ASSIGNMENT U.S.A.

BY JOSEPH NORTH

Dial P for Politics

I turned the dial to a fascinating TV program the other day which, in essence, asked, "Why vote?" Cleve, it was and it made many good points through its three principal characters, the old French traveler de Tocqueville who gave this country a canny once-over when he came here more than a century and quarter ago and watched the lusty frontiersmen around election time; then you saw Finley Peter Dunne's Mr. Dooley, the philosophical Irish bartender who made his immortal remarks about American politics, and finally H. L. Mencken, who covered conventions as though he were in the front-row of the Dempsey-Firpo fight: a championship bout, sure, but not much more fateful to the destiny of a nation.

• • •

De TOCQUEVILLE described the delighted passion with which our ancestors went into a campaign; it seemed to him that every man-jack in the country ate, slept, and fought the issues and the personalities. The actor played de Tocqueville well, caught the respect and the critical admiration the Parisian held for the early Americans.

Mr. Dooley was less successful, not because he didn't have much pertinent to say, but primarily because the actor got into the act with such ardor that I would, I suspect, have had to come from County Cork yesterday to grasp the words he pronounced in so broad a brogue.

Mencken I understood well enough, as he castigated the candidates and the hullaballoo as a mad American mumbo-jumbo that has little more of reason in it than voodoo rites under a full moon.

He was true to form, indeed, for he felt that the politicians gave the people what they wanted: a Barnum and Bailey show in which the keynoters, speakers and candidates delivered their talks in the flashy rhetoric that is akin to the routine of a beered-up shill.

• • •

I LIKED what the Frenchman said; I believe I have read better observations on the political scene from Mr. Dooley than those I heard which, in the main, said that politics has much in it that is bizarre, even ludicrous, yet it was like death and taxes, inevitable. I am paraphrasing Mr. Dooley.

All in all, it was an entertaining program but you came away from it with a sense of inadequacy. So much more needed to be said. True, the program said many truths: that many Americans believe politics to be a dirty game, and want no part of it. That the term politician has become synonymous with the term crook. The image of Boss Tweed has historic accuracy.

And yet every man is in politics: either consciously, by his vote, his defense and understanding of it; or unconsciously, by shunting the polls and thereby passively acting as an accomplice of those who are the inheritors of Boss Tweed's striped vest.

I know that many a man walks across the street when he sees a politician approaching; would rather have nothing to do with him; wants no part of the machine and the hearty but hollow handshaking and hullaballooing. Yet no man can avoid politics any more than he can the air he breathes. Politcis determines the tax he pays; or the wage he gets; it will decide whether he will die in a flash of thermonuclear terror or whether he will live out his days in peace. Politics deals with the rights of the Negro and the Jew, whether his children will have a desk at school; whether he will have a home available for him to live in or no.

And so the ballot is a passport to a better life or a worse one; and a man walks into the polling booth to cast his vote for the future.

That politics has become, in so great a measure, a thing of corruption is a matter of public passivity or carefully planned delusion.

The New Deal was politics, too, and men and women of America won a measure of protection from want and desperation. American labor achieved a considerable political understanding as it plowed through to trade-union unity: I qualify that because there is much more to be learned.

• • •

REGRETFULLY, in our country it seems that each generation must learn the lessons anew; the public things their fathers did must come to them through private experience. For it is a terrible lack of our schools that history is taught in a way that will not offend the National Association of Manufacturers.

And so the genuine history of the Thirties, for instance, is as remote to the young as though it were the Reconstruction times or the day of President Madison.

And many men will spend hours, days, weeks to learn the mysteries of a do-it-yourself kit; but will regard it as wasted time if they devoted a similar attention to the issues and standard bearers of the day.

For in the ultimate analysis man is, as Aristotle said, a political animal. He can no more avoid politics than, to use an inelegant analogy, a fish can avoid the water in which he swims.

Willie Mays

(Continued from Page 8)

Brewer's fast balls into the left center field bleachers. Then with two out, Mays walked and raced all the way home when Kluszewski hit his second double, this one a fierce liner into the right field corner.

After that, Herb Score and Early Wynn of the Indians truned back the Nationals, but it was too late.

Spahn, who followed Friend on the mound for the Nationals, gave up only one hit in the fourth and fifth innings. But then came that American outburst and Johnny Antonelli of the Giants was called in to put out the fire. He did.

Negro Golfer

(Continued from Page 8)

happen any day now. He's playing in the Canadian open in Montreal this week, and will be there and out in front in the opens in the North this summer. Charles Sifford is giving all he has to licking jimcrow in professional golf. Friends of democracy in sports should see that the PGA takes the long overdue step in welcoming him as a member.

And to end jimcrow in Southern matches so the Negro pro will have an equal advantage in all the opens, North or South.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV

Movie Museum–Lon Chaney in Hunchback of Notre Dame (9) 6
Million Dollar Movie–The Man Between with James Mason (9) 7:30 and 10
Disneyland (7) 7:30. When Knighthood Was in Flower–Part One
National Press Conference (4) 8
Sports Night (5) 8
Dunniger (7) 8:30
Television Theatre–The Long Arm by Marjorie & George Faulkner (4) 9
Play: Christopher Bean–adapted from Sidney Howard's play. With Thelma Ritter, Gene Lockhart (2) 10. Repeat
This Is Your Life (4) 10. Mack Sennett Story–Repeat
Boxing: Eddie Machen vs Nino Valdes–heavyweights (7) 10
Ina Ray Hutton Show–Featuring Peruvian singer Yma Sumac (7) 10:30
Movie: Commandos Strike at Dawn with Paul Muni (2) 11:15
Steve Allen (4) 11:20

Baritone Conrad Thibault will be one of a quartet of soloists participating in Stadium Concerts' first "Cole Porter Night" on Saturday evening, July 21, with the Stadium Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Milton Rosenstock.

RADIO

Bob and Ray–comics WOR 5 pm
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
Edward Morgan news WABC 7
Gershwin Concert WNYC 7
Bob and Ray WOR 7:20
Dr. Frank Baxter WCBS 7:25. On Literature
Masters of Mystery WABC 7:30
Edward R. Murrow news WCBS 7:45
Excerpts from pre-1938 broadcasts WRCA 8:30
Suspense–The Man Who Threw Acid WCBS 8:30
Lewisohn Stadium Concert: Marilyn Dubov–violinist WNYC 8:30
Groucho Marx WRCA 9
Baseball: Giants-Braves at Milwaukee WMCA 9:55
John Vandercook news WABC 10

MUSIC

Stadium Concert (tonight)
Marilyn Dubow–violinist; Joel Rosen, pianist
Overture–In the Spring by Goldmark
Piano Concerto No. 2–Brahms
Les Preludes–Liszt
Violin Concerto No. 2–Wieniawski
Conductor–Alexander Smallens
This Is New York–Bill Leonard WCBS 11:10

MOVIES

Moby Dick, Criterion, Sutton
Oklahoma, Rivoli
1905–Based on Gorky's 'Mother,' Cameo
Madame Butterfly, Baronet
Rififi, Fine Arts
Invitation to the Dance, Plaza
Great Locomotive Chase, Mayfair

DRAMA

My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Chekhov's Uncle Vanya, 4th St.
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
Man With the Golden Arm, Cherry Lane.
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin

Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

partment claimed, however, that the figure is largely due to out-of-school job hunters who are classed active seekers of jobs, the basis on which unemployment figures are classed in the department's sampling.

Employes in city, state and federal governments grew to the tremendous figure of 7,100,000, the census revealed.

There are 11,000,000 more persons drawing pay checks today than 10 years ago, the department disclosed.

While the male labor force grew since 1940 by 25 percent, the number of women workers jumped 75 percent. Nearly one in every three wage earners–more than 21 million–is a woman. There were only 12 million women workers before the war.

Compared with 10 years ago: building grew from 1,661,000 employes to almost double, 3,235,000. Mining (coal and others) dropped from 852,000 to 809,000. Manufacturing (although dropping in recent years) grew from 14,461,000 to 16,757,000. Transport and utility were almost at a standstill –4,165,000 against 4,023,000 in 1946. Trade rose from 8,602,000 to 11,028,000. Finance jumped from 1,619,000 to 2,326,000. Service industries rose from 4,474,000 to 6,084,000, and government payrolls rose from 5,595,000 to 7,138,000.

A cloud on the continuing building trades boom, indicating a slowdown in home purchasing, was the government's report that privately-financed home building in June ran 14 percent below the same month a year ago. In the first six months of 1956 outlays for home construction ran 10 percent below the first half of last year. This ran counter to the general trend in construction. which showed a two percent rise over six months a year ago and over June 1955.

Morris

(Continued from Page 5)

desire to investigate the events in Montgomery, Ala., of Tallahassee, Fla.; or to look into the situation in America's automobile industry that in the midst of prosperity threw more than 200,000 of Reuther's auto workers out of work; or to take a look into our witchhunt lunacy.

I happen to believe that delegations could serve a constructive purpose BOTH ways.

FINALLY, Reuther ought to investigate some of the forces, outside socialist countries, who are financed with Western money and scheme night and day through agents and "undergrounds" for an opportunity to turn bargaining over legitimate grievances into armed attacks upon a socialist government. These are the irresponsible vultures, far from the scene of struggle, who delight in the blood that is spilled.

What could Reuther think of any people in capitalist U.S. who injected themselves into collective bargaining by workers to provoke an armed struggle?

Meanwhile, it ought to be noted that the Polish government has been doing some investigating, and as one of the first steps, removed Julian Tokarski, minister of the Auto and Tractor industry, who was responsible for the unsuccessful collective bargaining with a committee of Poznan's Stalin machinery plant a week before the demonstration, and ignored their notice that they planned to parade.

Also sharp criticism was leveled at the responsible Workers Party and other leaders of Poznan for their insensitivity to the needs of the workers.

Anyway, I hope the UAW gets an invitation to go to Poland and sends a REPRESENTATIVE auto workers' delegation that will go there with constructive mind and is not prejudiced for propaganda sniping purposes.

Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

The effect of that order will be to still further tighten the supply of steel for civilian supplies.

A creeping paralysis, meanwhile, was widening into many spheres of theeconomy allied to the steel industry or dependent upon it. Some 40,000 coal miners employed by steel company-owned mines returned from vacations yesterday to find no-work notices at almost all their mines. They joined some 90,000 others estimated to have already been laid off due to the steel strike, mainly in railroad and trucking transportation.

Much of the effect of the shutdown in terms of jobs other than steel, cannot be estimated. This is especially true in the reports of curtailment of highway projects and other construction due to the halt in structural steel delivery. The real effect will be felt in those fields probably next week if the stirke continues and their supplies run out.

The main issue in the strike is the insistence of the employers on a five-year contract or one for 52 months with a commensurate reduction in benefits offered. The steel union demands both a shorter term pact and more substantial benefits for this shorter period.

No disturbance was reported along the entire 24-state strikefront. Token picket squads stood at plant gates, played cards or checkers or listened to radios. They had no more to do in most cases than just check passes of those entering or leaving mill gates.

Transit

(Continued from Page 1)

"very angry." Landon refused, and further suspensions followed, provoking the work stoppage which spread rapidly throughout the city.

The MBA, a craft group, is trying to oust the Transport Workers Union, AFL-CIO, as collective bargaining representative for the city's 3,200 motormen. Its latest move was a petition in State Supreme Court Monday seeking a ruling that would bar the Authority from dealing with TWU and instead, recognize the MBA which claims some 2,000 members.

Dispatchers and other Authority supervisors testified yesterday on the charges against Loos and the other suspended motormen in this group of 11. Other suspended men are waiting for their trial. A total of 28 motormen were suspended June 14 without pay, and another 450 were suspended and then returned to work, but may still face a departmental hearing.

Edward McNally, general superintendent of the TA, is the hearing examiner. The motormen protested this as a "kangaroo court" but failed to get McNally disqualified and an impartial person appointed.

The TWU, which has the support of the City AFL and CIO in its fight against the MBA and other "splinter" groups trying to unseat it, has indicated it would defend those motormen who were "duped or forced into the stoppage," according to the TWU Express. However, the local 100 Joint Executive Committee is "adamant" in its "resolve not to defend any of the ringleaders."

The TWU is now seeking the union shop from the Transit Authority.

The hearing continues today at 11 a.m. at the Transit Authority offices, 370 Jay St., in Brooklyn.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

AIR CONDITIONER—Special Closeout on 1955 Models—Starting at $125. Standard Brand Dist., 145 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.). One hour free parking or two tockens.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance, pickup service days, nights, weekends, economical. Kay's Budget Movers CH 3-3786.

NAT'L LEAGUE DOES IT AGAIN, 7-3

Daily Worker SPORTS

New York, Wednesday, July 11, 1956

Willie Blasts 2 Run HR, Boyer, Klu Star

WASHINGTON, July 10. – The National League thundered a steady salvo of base hits against the cream of American League pitchers today to win the 23rd renewal of the All-Star game, 7-3.

Combing six pitchers for 11 hits, including home runs by Willie Mays and Stan Musial, the underdog National League led all the way as it won its sixth out of the last seven All-Star games.

National League	0	0	1	2	1	1	2	0	0–7
American League	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0–3

A crowd of 28,843 at Griffith Stadium watched Casey Stengel suffer his fifth defeat in the six American League All-Star games he has managed.

Only once did the American League show power. That was in the sixth when the National was already ahead 5-0. Then Ted Williams hit his fourth All-Star home run—a 450-foot blast—into the center field bullpen with a teammate on base. Mickey Mantle, who struck out three times, followed with a home run into leftfield bleachers. Both blows came off southpaw Warren Spahn of Milwaukee.

But that was all for the American. The National wound up by scoring off each of the first four pitchers Stengel used, starting with Billy Pierce.

Pierce started out well enough, striking out four of the first six batters he faced. But he gave up a run in the third as two of the five Cincinnati Reds in the starting lineup combined with Bob Friend of Pittsburgh, the winning pitcher, to account for the runs.

Pierce had given up only one hit when, with one out in the third, he walked Roy McMillan. Friend sacrificed the shortstop to second. McMillan scored when Johnny Temple rifled a single to center.

The N.L. made it 3-0 in the fourth when, with Whitey Ford pitching, Ken Boyer singled—the second of his three hits. Then Mays, batting for Gus Bell, hit one high up in the leftfield bleachers.

Ford finished out the inning, but Stengel decided his ace southpaw had had enough, calling on right-hander Jim Wilson. The White Sox hurler gave up a run in the sixth when Temple singled, went to second as Musial grounded out, and scored on Boyer's third single of the game.

Next it was Tommy Brewer of the Red Sox who felt the sting of the National bats. Ted Kluszewski, batting for Dale Long in the sixth, doubled, went to third when McMillan blooped a single over first base, and scored on a wild pitch.

Musial greeted Brewer in the seventh with his fifth All - Star home run, the most any player has hit in this mid - summer classic. Musial's previous record of four had just been tied by Williams. But Stan The Man quickly dissolved that tie by slicing one of

(Continued on Page 7)

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Yankees	52	26	—
White Sox	43	30	6½
Indians	44	31	6½
Red Sox	40	35	10½
Tigers	34	42	17
Orioles	33	43	17
Senators	31	50	22½
Athletics	28	48	23

GAMES TODAY

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W.	L.	G.B.
Reds	44	30	—
Braves	41	30	1½
Dodgers	42	32	2
Cardinals	37	39	8
Pirates	35	37	8
Cubs	31	40	11½
Phillies	32	43	12½
Giants	30	41	12½

GAMES TODAY

New York at Milwaukee, night

A NEGRO GOLFER AND TOURNEYS

HARTFORD, CONN.

Hartford is still talking about the terrific showing made by Charles Sifford, the famous Negro pro, in the Insurance City open Golf tournament held here June 28 through July 1.

He tied for third place, missing, however, by only one point tieing with two others for first. One great sigh went up from the 700 following him when he missed a decisive putt. (20,000 according to the local papers were in attendance that day).

His success is phenomenal because all the other players have averaged playing 18 tournaments this year, most of them in the South, from which Negro pros are excluded with the exception of Miami. Therefore, due to jimcrow in Southern Pro tournaments, this was only Sifford's second tournament this year.

The PGA has still to admit its first Negro Golfer and they'd better hurry up and admit Charley before he embarrasses them by being the first non member to win a pro tournament. And this is apt to

(Continued on Page 7)

Birdie Says Reds Rated on Merit

WASHINGTON, July 10.—An indignant Birdie Tebbetts today blasted critics who insist the National League all-stars were "overloaded" with Cincinnati Reds.

"What's all the squawk about?" snapped the outspoken Cincinnati manager. "The only reason Cincinnati has so many players on the All-Star team is because they happen to be the best players in the league."

"Every one of our players is on the team only because he deserves to be there.

"They haven't any basis for their arguments," Tebbetts went on.

"Who's a better second baseman in the league than Temple and who's te best left fielder in the league—Robinson!

"Maybe nobody's noticed it, but Cincinnati happens to be in first place at the moment. The club didn't do it with mirrors."

Musial Appraises Foes, Sees Batting Title

Stan Musial is confident today that he can win his seventh National League batting title—the first of the two great goals he hopes to reach before calling it a career.

Named recently as the No. 1 player of the last decade, the St. Louis Cardinals' 35-year old star reached the All-Star break with a tidy .303 batting average and the first belief that none of his principal rivals is likely to finish faster than he will.

"It looks now like I've got a good chance to win it this year," the soft-spoken Musial conceded. "At first, it looked like I couldn't make it because of my slow start. But now I'm up over .300 and the fellows ahead of me seem to be slackening off instead of picking up their paces."

The key men in the race for the championship, as Musial sees it, are Hank Aaron of the Milwaukee Braves, 1955 champion Richie Ashburn of the Phillies and Willie Mays of the New York Giants. Aaron's current average is .310, Ashburn is fighting to stay over .300 and Mays is at .288.

"Aaron said early in the year that he thought he could win the title with .340 and for a while it looked like he'd hit .360," Musial recalled. "I didn't figure to go that high but between .330 and .340 is within my reach."

By winning a seventh title, Musial would tie the immortal Rogers Hornsby and come within one championship of the National League record held by Hans Wagner. Ty Cobb established the major league record by winning 12 batting titles—nine of them in succession.

"It seems almost inconceivable that anybody could win nine straight and 12 in all," Musial mused. "It makes you wonder how great any ballplayer could possible be."

With 88 hits this season, Musial has reached a total of 2,685 for his career and is fast closing in the magic 3,000-mark which only seven players in all baseball history have achieved. Each is already enshrined in the Hall of Fame at Cooperstown, N. Y.—an honor which Musial is a lead-pipe cinch to attain when he retires.

By the end of this season, Musial should be at the 2,750-hit level and have from two to three years to accumulate the required 250 blows. Only a crippling injury can prevent him from reaching the goal.

With six or seven batting championships and 3,000 hits to show for his career, the great Cardinal star will have two achievements which probably will make future generations wonder why anyone bothered to conduct a poll before designating Musial as the No. 1 player of the decade.

Some ancient voice may be heard reminding that "Stan never did have a good arm," but the experts of the future will just laugh and point out that Cobb couldn't pitch too good, either.

There is no question about it. The son of an immigrant Polish steel worker out of Donora, Pa., is one of the All Time greats.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

'Winner and New Champion, Barbara Ann!'

THE CHILL OF FEAR has descended on every father of small children. If it hasn't it ought to.

Rocky Marciano, that steel fibred, relentlessly conditioned hunk of muscled manhood who withstood the flailing fists of 48 big men trying to punch him into oblivion and retired as the unbeaten heavyweight champion of the world, playfully threw his three-year-old daughter Barbara Ann into the air the other day, and when she came down in his arms yelled "Ouch, my back." He is now in a hospital sleeping on a board.

This is the kind of news to induce nothing short of panic in those of us with young ones. Our kids slam into us from all angles at all times with the happy uninhibitedness of children who know that daddy is a superman whom nothing can hurt. You may bend down wearily after a day's work to tie your shoe and have your boy or girl crash onto your sagging back with words of affectionate play. You can be lying down reading and have a sudden bundle of anywhere from 30 to 70 pounds thud into you with no regard to anatomy.

Nobody or nothing can hurt good old daddy. What a man indeed is daddy. Doesn't he know everything and can't he do everything? In fact, my 7-year-old son recently asked mommy, quietly and out of my hearing, how come daddy doesn't play on the baseball teams like the Dodgers. (He had apparently observed my flawless fielding techniques and batting prowess in fooling around with a softball, very discerning young man.) The earnest question disconcerted mommy a moment, and then she decided to give it to him straight. "Daddy is too old to play for the Dodgers," she explained. He appeared puzzled but asked no more from the fount of wisdom.

One doesn't mind having the children told that daddy is too old to play big league baseball. There is the pleasant implication which you are quite willing to leave hang fire that the question of ability to play for the Dodgers isn't the problem.

But it would go against the grain to say, "Now stop jumping on me unexpectedly or expecting me to lift you way up because I am too old for that." So we will have to take our chances. In light of what happened to the heavyweight champion of the world with his three-year-old bundle of joy, it is a frightening thought for us ordinary flabby daddies that each year the kids who want to slam around with you grow bigger and heavier, while you get a bit older and weaker.

But the way these kids seem to grow so much bigger and faster than we ever grew, maybe we can look forward in a few years to them playfully throwing us in the air. And then let THEM worry about their damned backs.

Man 'Discovers America' at Stadium Concert

WELL, IT'S A STADIUM, isn't it, so I can write about it in a sports column. Besides, blush, blush, it was the very first time this native New Yorker had ever been to Lewisohn Stadium for a concert, so it's personal history of a sort. There is a dim recollection, back in the youthful years, of starting for a Stadium concert at the urging of a girl friend, but it rained. By this stage of my hardened uncultural life, it took the combination of a free ticket and Gershwin night.

Let me tell you, it's nothing to boast of, not having ever been there before. It's a fine occasion, to sit in the open among thousands of New Yorkers, a representative New York crowd too, to hear music. There were black lowering clouds before it started. Part way through the opening Piano Concerto in F there was a burst of rain and some old folks got up and left. After a while there was another, apparently more steady dripping, and this time some middle aged and neurotic young departed. But the great bulk of the 10,000 stayed with umbrellas aloft or paper on head, and were rewarded by the appearance of stars before the evening was out. Also of course by the Gershwin music. Anyone got that Concerto in F on a record please rent it to me for a night, I can take that one a few times. How New Yorky is Gershwin in this one, taut yet poignant. And then the pure rhythms, wistful melodiousness of his popular songs, and the varied qualities in the Porgy and Bess tunes sung so beautifully by Leontyne Price and William Warfield. Ah . . .

By the time this Gershwin concert was half over you felt so much admiration for him that you wouldn't have minded at all a big picture of George hanging from the top of the stage. A little musical cult of the individual you could go for.

Certainly something like this must have been said before, since Gershwin concerts have been going on for years in Lewisohn Stadium, but it is sort of remarkable to discover it yourself. The sound of the ambulance siren on a neighborhood street, the strange sight of the red and green traffic light on Convent Ave. changing colors right near the podium, the roar of a plane headed from LaGuardia westward across Manhattan, the rumble of a truck shifting gears noisily, all these things which should disturb a concert and probably would disturb other concerts seemed quite all right during Gershwin because after all they are a little part of the totality of Manhattan which he synthesized in music with such tender moodiness.

As you left, as part of a lilted, colorful crowd unwinding from the field seats and the curving Grecian columns of the stately stone stand, you had to wonder where in the world this had been all your life.